

# Converting Colors

YUV(176.1960, 38.8504,  
-141.3689)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(176.1960, 38.8504,  
-141.3689)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0FF3FF
RGB	15, 243, 255
RGB Percent	6%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.9412, 0.0471, 0.0000
CMYK	0.94, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	183°, 100%, 53%
HSV	183°, 94%, 100%
XYZ	50.2976, 71.4227, 105.7428
YIQ	176.1960, -139.7400, -44.6040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

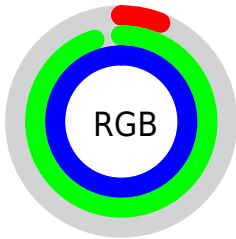
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	15, 132, 255
Decimal	1045503
CIE Lab	87.69, -42.51, -19.28
CIE LCh	88, 46.682, 204.398
Yxy	71.4227, 0.2211, 0.3140
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279235583 (0xFF0FF3FF)
YUV	176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689
Hunter-Lab	84.5120, -41.6611, -15.0262

# Details

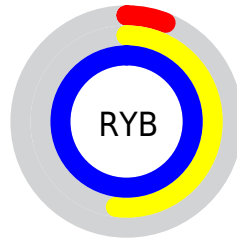
The YUV color **176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **93.8040, -38.8504, 141.3689**, and the grayscale version is **176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215.2330, 19.6051, -81.7653**, and **131.7540, 32.6593, -115.5483** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171.1240, 41.3509, -150.0757**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184.5570, 34.7284, -125.8995**.

# Distribution



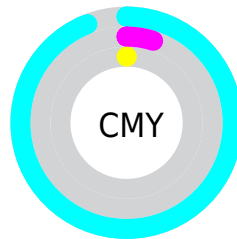
- Red (6%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



176.1960, 38.8504,  
-141.3689

176.1960, 38.8504,  
-141.3689

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

151.3820, 36.7867,  
-132.7620

215.2330, 19.6051,  
-81.7653

131.7540, 32.6593,  
-115.5483

225.6980, 14.4459,  
-60.2481

112.8270, 28.6793,  
-98.9493

235.5650, 9.5815,  
-39.9605

94.0140, 25.1361,  
-82.4503

245.4320, 4.7170,  
-19.6729

75.7880, 21.3035,  
-66.4661

58.2630, 17.6183,  
-51.0967

41.4390, 14.0806,

-36.3420

■ 26.0170, 10.8376,  
-22.8169

■ 3.7790, 11.9410,  
-3.3142

■ 176.1960, 38.8504,  
-141.3689

■ 176.1960, 38.8504,  
-141.3689

■ 171.1240, 41.3509,  
-150.0757

■ 184.5570, 34.7284,  
-125.8995

■ 193.2060, 30.4644,  
-111.5597

■ 201.5670, 26.3425,  
-96.0903

■ 209.6290, 22.3679,  
-81.2356

■ 217.9900, 18.2459,  
-65.7662

■ 226.6390, 13.9820,  
-51.4264

■ 235.0000, 9.8600,  
-35.9570

■ 243.0620, 5.8854,  
-21.1024

■ 251.4230, 1.7635,  
-5.6330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



196.1820, 6.8123, -85.2286



176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689



184.3240, 34.8433, -116.0481

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689



220.3670, 17.0741, 30.3731



216.7970, -42.2979, 33.5040

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689



93.8040, -38.8504, 141.3689

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



210.0440, -30.0947, 39.4264



176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689



211.6470, 9.0480, 38.0206

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689



216.6140, 18.9243, -3.1695



207.1040, -10.8973, 42.0048



212.8420, -37.3901, -0.7384



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689



198.1550, 28.0246, -75.5579



207.1040, -10.8973, 42.0048



214.2040, -39.5406, 35.7781

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689



231.4230, 11.6235, -41.5900



157.2480, -64.2123, -124.7515



113.0830, 7.3541, -25.5058



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689



171.1240, 41.3509, -150.0757



105.7560, 73.5773, -79.5930



123.5260, 2.2057, -7.4773



128.6080, 30.7593, -112.7892



43.1030, 10.3022, -37.8013



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



112.7520, 64.2123, 124.7515



103.8330, 68.1163, 132.5735



164.2440, -73.5773, 79.5930



120.2550, 3.3253, 6.7924



77.8570, 51.3425, 99.2264

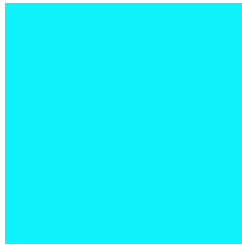


26.0900, 17.2106, 33.2471



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

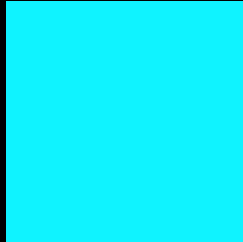
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

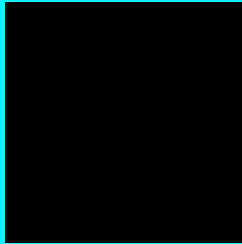
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# **YUV 176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689.



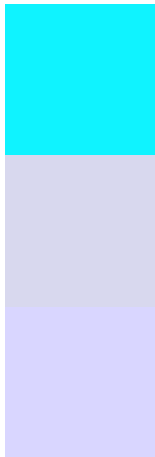
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689.



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689

### Protanopia

218.5080, 9.6096, -2.1995

### Deuteranopia

219.5710, 17.4665, -2.2548



## Tritanopia

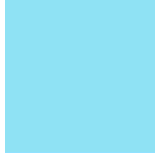
198.3770, 27.9151, -87.1536

# Trichromacy



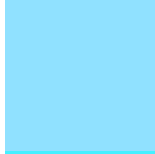
## Original Color

176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689



## Protanomaly

203.2350, 20.0971, -52.8261



## Deuteranomaly

204.2010, 25.0439, -52.7963



## Tritanomaly

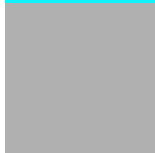
190.2820, 31.9060, -107.2413

# Monochromacy



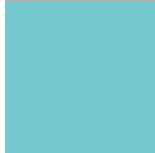
## Original Color

176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689



## Achromatopsia

176.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



## Achromatomaly

175.7530, 14.4188, -51.5264

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(15, 243, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 243, 255)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 243, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 243, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689 is called "border".

The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(15, 243, 255) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 243, 255) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(15, 243, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 243, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 243, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 243,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 176.1960, 38.8504, -141.3689 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 243, 255) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 243,  
255) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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